

THE DEMOCRAT

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Advertisements, whose papers were discontinued when the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving notice where they received them and where they wish them forwarded for the time paid for.

A debate in the Confederate Senate upon the cotton subject is quite amusing to us who have no sympathy for King Cotton. A resolution was offered to advise the planters to abstain from raising cotton this year.

Brown, of Miss., offered a substitute forbidding any man from raising more than three bales for himself, and one for each hand, and providing for a fine of forty dollars per bale for all over that amount. Each planter required to swear to the amount produced, and punished for perjury if he swears falsely.

Brown denounced the resolution proposed as useless. He didn't see how his substitute could be unconstitutional, if it was made punishable not to burn cotton rather than let it fall into the hands of the Federals, and that was constitutional. So it seems it is not the planters who voluntarily burn their cotton. They are compelled to burn it.

Hunter thought it unconstitutional. If the Confederates could thus compel the planters to curtail crops, it was the worst despotism on earth; worse than the one they had left. There, now, Dixie came within one vote of being the worst despotism on earth, Hunter being judge.

Clay, of Alabama, said he who lets cotton fall into the hands of the United States is guilty of treason, and they had power to punish treason.

Hunter said, if they raised no cotton, England would have cotton raised in her dominions. The South would only retain the market by having it at all times plenty and cheap.

The debate closed thus: Mr. Brown urged that the main object of the enemy being to pass down to the Mississippi Valley and seize our cotton, we should prevent any more being there than could be helped. The idea that cotton could be raised in India was, to use a homely phrase, played upon. He was in favor of burning all the cotton we now had, and planting no more until the world was disposed to do us justice. Then we could test the question of cotton raising in India, with no fear as to the result. Regardless of every power on earth, let us not for ourselves and strike blows for our own subsistence.

Mr. Sumner, of Pa., had long since abandoned the idea that cotton is king. He had arrived at the conclusion that this was a mistake. Nations would violate the laws of nations to supply themselves with cotton, and interest was the ruling principle of the world. We have tested the power of King Cotton, and have found him to be wanting. We must now abandon all dependence on foreign intervention. The English never will interfere, because it is not for their interest. Rather than make war with the United States, they would convert her Government into an elementary for the maintenance of her borders of starving operatives. She would do this because it would be cheaper, and because the starving projects of her statesmen could be fostered, and cotton be produced in her colonies. He voted for the resolution for the reason that warning should be given the people to prepare for the continuance of a lengthy war, and that produce must be raised for our subsistence.

Mr. Wigfall acknowledges that cotton was not king, but merely the badge of royalty to him who possessed it. This was the reason England abstained from raising cotton. She wished to see us destroyed as cotton producers, so that she could be cotton raiser as well as spinner, and thus command the world. She abandoned her own West Indies to abolition in order to foster cotton raising in India.

The resolution was finally put to vote on its adoption, and lost, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Clark, Davis, Doroh, Henry, Mitchell, Sparrow, Sumner—5. Nays—Messrs. Brown, Baker, Horner, Bell, Hunter, Johnson, Oldham, Phelps, Peyton, Preston, Wigfall—11.

We don't see the names of the Senators from Kentucky amongst the yeas and nays. We presume they would all vote for burning cotton; for we find these Confederates patriotic enough to destroy other people's property.

Mr. Mobs cannot be countenanced in a well ordered Government; but still mobs will occur in the best of Governments, as accidents will happen in the best regulated families; but it's marvelous how well disposed men are toward mobs on their side. When the sovereigns, without law, threatened some papers in the free States, they were admitted to be wrong; but wrong on the right side, and hence to be handled with gloves. When, however, the mobbed Phillips with eggs, it was a great outrage—it was a mob on the wrong side; that made the difference. The wrong bull gored the wrong ox.

A mob once threw tea into Boston harbor, and that mob has never been heartily countenanced in this country. Indeed, mobs sometimes do what wise men think ought to be done; but which they can't get at by law; and then the mob is condemned with a but it is regarded as an irregularity which relieved the community of an evil, and rendered the operation of the law more satisfactory. Dueling is a species of mob law. He who kills his antagonist in a duel is by law guilty of murder; but the law is not executed. England claims credit for executing law; but she has two mobs to our one after all; and in executing law, justice there is like justice here—only composed of men after all.

In the trial of a duelist before a Judge in England, the latter gave the count charge to the jury; it was murder, according to law; but, added he, I never in my life saw or heard of a fairer deal. There was the significant but. The deal was wrong, the count was murder, "but."

Now, the sympathizers with Phillips may take on as much as they please; we admit the wrong; but, we never heard of a case in which a speaker more deserved a shower of eggs. Phillips has no right to complain. The good people of Cincinnati, who were not present, may complain that the mob did them every injustice; but Phillips and his audience have no right to complain. They may thank their stars that they are not all political prisoners, as they deserve to be, and compromise on the shower of eggs.

There is of course great interest felt amongst all classes upon the tax bill now before Congress. The people of this country have never felt the weight of taxation in support of the General Government, and we have not much experience as to the articles to be taxed, or the manner of levying the taxes. We have said but little upon the bill reported by the committee, for it is evident that it will be so changed before it gets through both Houses that its authors will hardly know it.

The members of Congress will, no doubt, without prompting, find many changes proper to be made, and every interest likely to find any advocate with plenty of reasons why the tax should be lighter on their particular business.

As a matter of policy and convenience, and to avoid trouble in collections, productions should be taxed when they are ready for consumption, not before. This will avoid the injustice of taxing twice the same article, and the consumer has his choice to buy the article taxed or not, and of course has his choice to pay the tax or not.

Tobacco was first proposed to be taxed in the leaf, at a rate, too, that would have crippled the production, and rendered the tax little productive. This feature of the bill has been amended. The tobacco is taxed only after it is manufactured. We expect this policy will be adopted whenever it is practicable.

After all, no bill will pass that is unobjectionable; it would not be possible to frame one of that sort. Many an error will be corrected by experience. In the meantime Congress can't listen to every objection to a tax; for in that case no bill would be passed.

An editor says he never hears of any marriage in rebellion, and he is shocked at the idea that there are none. He can be corrected. They do marry in Dixie and are given in marriage, although he doesn't hear of it. When the Confederates fled from Bowlinggreen, and the Provisional Government took to its heels, with our old friend Sanders a little ahead as a pioneer, some young folks in that region were filled with consternation. They had been married under rebel licenses and by rebel officials, and the idea occurred that it was all void. The distinguished representative of Warren was distressed and amused at their dismay. The Legislature concluded that the knot was tied fast enough, and it was not necessary to tie it again.

We had not heard of this marrying; but the flight of the Provisional Government and the uneasiness of the parties brought it to light. Our contemporary need not be disturbed; marrying will go on whatever else stops. The South still have their rites whatever else they have lost.

We are glad to learn that T. T. Alexander, Esq., the talented Senator from Ader county, is mentioned as one of the prominent Union lawyers likely to succeed to the Judgeship in place of Judge T. E. Bramlette. Mr. Alexander's sterling integrity as a man, ability as a legislator and attainments as a lawyer, eminently fit him for this position; and while we do not wish to diminish the claims of other gentlemen mentioned in connection with the position to which his friends desire to elevate him, we would suggest that his earnest efforts for relief to the people in the late session of the Legislature entitle him eminently to consideration at the hands of the voters of his district.

A gambler by the name of Byrne was lately arrested in Richmond, on the charge of keeping a gambling house, and being delinquent to Jefferson I. Wigfall testified that this creature was the captain of the band that were to kill Lincoln on his way to Washington. Byrne was acquitted. We discredited the suspicion of any such design at the time; but experience has shown that there are men engaged in this conspiracy none too good to perpetrate a crime of that sort. Wigfall is none too good to plan such a deed; but not quite good enough to execute it. When Byrne was hung, Wigfall should have hung a little higher.

An Abolition paper reminds us that Yancy was allowed to preach treason all over the North. We don't think it anything to the credit of the North that any one went to hear him; nor could it have been more to their discredit if he had shut his treasonable mouth with unnecessary eggs.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1862. To the Editors of the Louisville Democrat: Gentlemen—I inclosed you, for publication, the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the trade in the West (the internal trade), made under the authority of the act of Congress of July, 1861, which I hope you received and published.

I have just received from Mr. Chase the inclosed letter, in which he informs me that he has modified these regulations, and if I now understand them (I have not a copy), they are not objectionable. They do not require a license to be obtained from the Secretary, in order to get a permit; nor do they exact the unjust charge of half per cent, as formerly.

A permit is only required (and a fee of twenty cents) when the shipment approaches the lines of the enemy—say to Nashville, Clarksville, &c.

Will you publish this letter as an answer to the many applications I have had for permits, &c. Respectfully yours, C. A. WICKLIFFE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 28, 1862. My Dear Sir: Since my conversation with you, a few days since, I have considered further the questions of law and policy involved in the case, and have come to the conclusion to discontinue the license to trade; to modify the rule requiring the payment of one half of one per cent, so as to reduce the duty of the shipper to a simple fee for permits, say twenty cents; and to require no permits at all for shipments or transportation between one loyal part of Kentucky and another, except where the transportation is to points from which access to the insurrectionary districts is but slightly, or not at all, obstructed. Applications for permits, where permits are necessary, may be made direct to the Collector or Surveyor of the proper port. It is my earnest wish to facilitate, as far as possible, the internal commerce of the country, and to avoid every interruption of it not made absolutely necessary by the rebellion.

Yours, very truly, P. CHASE.

Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe.

Jeff. Davis promised to furnish a list of vessels that had run the blockade that would at once settle the matter in Europe. The list has been forthcoming—a list of six hundred vessels; quite a formidable number; but some people on the other side of the water were not to be cheated with lists A. M. W. E. Foster, M. P., took up the list, and sifted the facts out as follows. It is worth reading as an exposition of the whole subject. It is not likely we shall hear any more of the inefficiency of the blockade in the British Parliament. The bogus list imposed on nobody but the dupes of the conspirators.

The argument that this is an ineffective blockade is reduced to the number of escapes. I hope the House will excuse me going into figures. My honorable friend mentioned a list, but he passed very gingerly over it. (Hear, hear.) He looked at it, and heard more of it; because before Parliament met we were told that a list of 600 vessels which had escaped, notwithstanding the blockade, was in the hands of some gentleman, and my honorable friend, I was told, was to give us this information. Well, I suppose he has found out that his information is not altogether to be depended upon, and therefore he has not brought it forward. But still, let honorable member from Galveston say that, throwing aside the ships from the interior, there were still nearly 400 vessels of which information existed that they had run the blockade from the beginning to the end of October. Now, that agrees with two lists which have been furnished to the Government in the dispatches. One sent by Messrs. Yancy, Root, and Mann, the Confederate Commissioners, on November 30, and another supplemented by Mr. Mason. Now, if these lists are the result of analyzing these lists, and if the House will allow me, I will give the result. I will take the departures as the test, because it is certain that we have more anxious to get cotton than to export contraband of war. In the lists of Messrs. Yancy, Root and Mann, given in on Nov. 30, they say that, between the proclamation of blockade and the end of August, more than 400 vessels arrived at Galveston, notwithstanding the blockade, thereby giving conclusive evidence that it was not effective, and would not be binding. Passing by several eloquent paragraphs, I find that the total number of vessels that came to the custom house returns was 322. Of that number 119 were before the declaration of the blockade—(hear, hear)—75 were from New Orleans, and 44 from Galveston, on which Consul Moore notified the blockade; that part; 44 were from Wilmington before July 14, when that port was notified, and 66 were foreign vessels, which left before the fifteen days of grace had expired. I do not blame the collectors for sending in these returns. They were ordered to do so. But I do think it extraordinary that the Commissioners should have given the lists one in November, and one in February, in which 110 vessels were given, and 36, in another, as having broken the blockade, when the vessels had left before the blockade was enforced. It is the more extraordinary, because, looking at the list of those 56 vessels, if the blockade was not broken, they would have been most important breaches, because a very large number of them were large vessels that came out from New Orleans and Mobile to Europe, and chiefly to Liverpool. If it had been shown that they had really broken the blockade, I should have admitted that there were grounds for blaming our Government. Of these fifty-six vessels, twenty-three were from New Orleans, and thirteen from Mobile, and they came out during the fifteen days, because they had that time given to them to escape; and the very paper which contains this list contains a congratulation from our consul at Mobile that these vessels had been able to get out before the blockade came into force. [Hear, hear.] Adding these numbers together, we have, out of the three hundred and twenty-two vessels, only one hundred and forty-seven left. Of these, twenty-five were river boats, chiefly flatboats, coming from the interior to New Orleans to be broken up. Not much is said about them. I will give Mr. Mason credit that when he sent the list he refused to take account of them. But, the list handed in by Messrs. Yancy, Root and Mann, they said nothing about the river boats, no doubt expecting that the list would pass without examination. Then I have taken the 322 to 122. Of these, 106 were coasters; and of these 106, all but three were what Mr. Mason, in his dispatch, wishing to be frank, called "quasi inland;" 96 of them went between Mobile and New Orleans, and 10 were from Galveston. The same remark applies to vessels between Savannah and Charleston, where they have to creep behind islands. In fact, Mr. Bunoh himself acknowledged that these vessels do not make their appearance in the open sea, except for a very short time. Then, taking off from the 122 these 100 coasters, that leaves sixteen departures for foreign ports, of which fifteen are to America, and one, chiefly to Cuba, all schooner except one, and only one schooner from Charleston to Liverpool. Now, we have heard a good deal of sham blockades, but I appeal to the House whether the blockade is broken, or not. Now, looking at the supplementary list, it gives fifty-one departures to the end of October. Of these five are from Port Lavaca, and this small number before the closing of the season, and the others are all before May 17, after the act of the declaration of the blockade; thus showing that though there was a foreign trade before the blockade there has been none since. This leaves forty-six, of which twenty-seven are quasi inland, and leaving only nineteen. Of these one was a privateer; three were small coasters from Wilmington, fourteen were small vessels for American ports, and only one for Europe. Now, the Hon. member from England, who is so much from an American point of view, that, in the first place, we should not have been asked to break this blockade if it had not been for distress in England; and, secondly, that the blockade is broken, and that it has not been given as a reason for breaking the blockade if it were not supposed it would be an enormous advantage to the Southern States. I do not mean to say that the first thing that might appear to be the interest of the manufacturing districts that the blockade should be broken. But the manufacturing districts do not care to break the law, to the great credit of all concerned in it.

The Albert Pike who led the Abolitionists of Tomahawks and Scalpels at the battle of Pea Ridge, formerly kept school in Fairhaven, Mass., where he was in the habit of playing the part of Squeers, and cruelly beating and starving a boy in his family. He escaped by some means of his own, and emigrated to the West, where the violence of his nature has been admirably enhanced.

Cotton is King, they said in Dixie. Now they propose to burn all the cotton as the Union army approaches. Nations have beheaded their Kings; but history tells us of no people so barbarous as to burn up their King.

It will be seen by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury that important modifications are made in the law order to facilitate trade with regions heretofore infected with the rebellion.

Hauteville. But whatever may have been our practice in past times, there is no doubt that the blockade which we enforced during the late civil war were as efficient as we could make them, and as efficient as we could ever make them. We had every reason to make them effective, for the inhabitants of these islands were humiliated to an extent never before known, by American privateers being enabled to come close to our own shores, and I believe that in less than three years, 610 privateers got out of the American ports. I say, then, looking at the case as it stands, judging from the evidence produced by those interested in furnishing it, and who are anxious that we should take steps to break the blockade, that this blockade has been wonderfully effective from the beginning.

Mr. Editor: In behalf of the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson, composing the two companies from Dixon county, I ask permission, through your columns, to say to their friends that they are all well, and properly cared for. Only one (A. L. Cunningham) has died since we have been here. W. E. Winfree and M. L. Baker, of Captain Grigby's company, were killed in the fight at the fort. Captain Corling lost none. We want to say to our wives, fathers, mothers and children, not to run away from their homes and families, as others have done, even if the Rebels should come in their midst; nor grieve themselves unnecessarily on our account. We know not (if we are detained long) how our wives and children will live; but we are prisoners of the North, and have formed a better opinion of the Northern people and army than we were accustomed to hear. We are short of clothing, and particularly of money.

UNION FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The "Old North" State, which resisted secession until she stood almost alone in her attachment to the Union, still manifests signs of loyalty. Evidence to this effect, which cannot be questioned, is afforded by letters taken by our troops in the battle at Newbern. The following, evidently from some high recruiting sergeant, is one of the best descriptions:

"SANDY GROVE, N. C., March 6, 1862. 'COL. VANCE—Dear Sir: I received your letter per Sergeant Marchant, and in reply say, that I shall remain at home until the end of next week, and see what I can do for recruits. I shall attend the muster at Brook's Saturday, and see what I shall be able to obtain a good number. 'Union feelings prevail to an alarming extent in this section of the State, and far stronger than in February last.'"

"I wish to know where and when these recruits will have to report, and whether they are intended to fill up the ranks of the 'Phillips,' or a new company. 'If you can stay in your note, do so, and if I meet with no success I can return them. Reassured that I will do all in my power. 'Yours truly, H. E. ALBRIGHT.'"

Other letters, from female correspondents of rebel cities, show the same feeling of dissatisfaction at the continuance of the war, confined to no particular class. There is still hope for North Carolina. The spiritless manner in which they attempted to repel the Union army, and the fact that they have no heart for the cause they have espoused. This was the testimony of the wounded soldiers who arrived in this city last Tuesday, one of whom stated in conversation that the rebels at Newbern were in such numbers and so well equipped, that they should have held their intrenchments against double the force sent against them. In a better cause, they might have fought with a very different result.—Journal of Commerce, 29.

MOB LAW THEATRE IN NEW YORK. Rev. T. W. Conway, a Virginia Abolitionist, having been advertised to lecture before the Twentieth Ward Republican Association, of New York, Friday evening, on "The War and Emancipation," received the following threatening epistle:

"NEW YORK, March 25, '62. 'Rev. T. W. Conway, Esq.: You are to lecture on Abolition to-morrow night. If you attempt it you will be sorry. Remember the reward of Phillips in the West; and yours will be the same. The Union and the law now, and not Abolition. 'CONSTITUTION.'"

Letter from a Confederate Prisoner. (From the Nashville Patriot, April 1.) The following letter was received at this office yesterday, with respectful salutations to the Editor, from a Confederate prisoner:

CAMP DONNELSON, CHICAGO, ILL., March 6, 1862. Mr. Editor: In behalf of the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson, composing the two companies from Dixon county, I ask permission, through your columns, to say to their friends that they are all well, and properly cared for. Only one (A. L. Cunningham) has died since we have been here. W. E. Winfree and M. L. Baker, of Captain Grigby's company, were killed in the fight at the fort. Captain Corling lost none. We want to say to our wives, fathers, mothers and children, not to run away from their homes and families, as others have done, even if the Rebels should come in their midst; nor grieve themselves unnecessarily on our account. We know not (if we are detained long) how our wives and children will live; but we are prisoners of the North, and have formed a better opinion of the Northern people and army than we were accustomed to hear. We are short of clothing, and particularly of money.

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We publish elsewhere an account of the mobbing of Rev. Sam. Aaron, in New Jersey; that, in connection with the egging of Phillips in Cincinnati, and the threat above in New York, and the plain talk of three-fourths of the conservative Republican organs, shows plainly enough that the days of Abolition fanaticism are nearly ended. The people are rising, and will annihilate the Abolitionists, if they do not keep quiet.

GIVING AID TO THE ENEMY.—Yesterday's number of the New York Tribune contained a letter from its special correspondent in the vicinity of Island No. 10, in which the whole plan of surrounding and capturing the rebels is prematurely revealed; and this notwithstanding that the correspondent was conscious of the treasonable nature of his act, and warned Greeley not to insert the letter till after the event reached him by telegraph. He says:

"As you are likely to learn by telegraph some solution of this spy-riddle before these speculations reach you, I think they cannot give aid or comfort to the enemy. Should they come too early, they will 'keep' you from having intelligence of a decisive result. 'The Tribune,' with a look of surprise, said, 'Lor, missus, you needn't do dat; my mudderjes lies round de corner. If you'd say farther, now, I'd be in, kase I never could find him.' The secessionist, a big, muscular fellow from a neighboring slaughter house, who was making his way through the crowd of spectators, was somewhat jostled in his undertaking. A lady prisoner, who was standing near the entrance of her traitorous commissariat, and supposing the darkey to be one of the prisoners, rushed towards him with open arms, exclaiming, 'let me kiss him for his mother.' 'Lor, missus, you needn't do dat; my mudderjes lies round de corner. If you'd say farther, now, I'd be in, kase I never could find him.' 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Cor. Fourth & Jefferson,  
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**DRY GOODS,**

Ladies' Dress Goods in variety,

Household Linens and Cottons,

Embroideries, Laces, & Hosiery,

Mourning Goods in variety,

White Goods, all kinds,

Mantles and Shawls,

Domestic and Plantation Goods.

Our stock will be renewed from day to day, and we offer to our friends and customers inducements in the sale of our goods.

Also, a splendid stock of

**PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SILKS;**

**Spring Check Silks;**

**Poplins;**

**Mozambique;**

**Moretz;**

**Tamattues;**

**Bareges;**

**Plain and Figured Jaconets;**

**Organdies.**

Also, just received,

**200 Pieces Pacific Lawns at 12 1/2 cents.**

OUR

**SHAWL AND MANTILLA ROOMS**

Are well stocked with every novelty in

**Silk and Lace Mantles,**

**Lace Points,**

**Light Cloth Sacques,**

**Stella and Grenadine Shawls,**

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We are prepared to make to order at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices, all the most fashionable

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**Mattings, Lace and Damask**

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**Furniture, &c., &c.**

Prompt and careful attention will be paid to orders.

Merchants and others are respectfully requested to examine our

**317 Fourth Street.**

**MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH,**

**304 Fourth street.**

**NEW GOODS**

WE HAVE IN STOCK, SIX HUNDRED BARRELS

of Extra No. 1 Family Flour, and will be receiving

more of the same daily. We also have in stock

the following: Extra No. 1 Family Flour, Extra No. 2

Family Flour, Extra No. 3 Family Flour, Extra No. 4

Family Flour, Extra No. 5 Family Flour, Extra No. 6

Family Flour, Extra No. 7 Family Flour, Extra No. 8

Family Flour, Extra No. 9 Family Flour, Extra No. 10

Family Flour, Extra No. 11 Family Flour, Extra No. 12

Family Flour, Extra No. 13 Family Flour, Extra No. 14

Family Flour, Extra No. 15 Family Flour, Extra No. 16

Family Flour, Extra No. 17 Family Flour, Extra No. 18

Family Flour, Extra No. 19 Family Flour, Extra No. 20

Family Flour, Extra No. 21 Family Flour, Extra No. 22

Family Flour, Extra No. 23 Family Flour, Extra No. 24

Family Flour, Extra No. 25 Family Flour, Extra No. 26

Family Flour, Extra No. 27 Family Flour, Extra No. 28

Family Flour, Extra No. 29 Family Flour, Extra No. 30

Family Flour, Extra No. 31 Family Flour, Extra No. 32

Family Flour, Extra No. 33 Family Flour, Extra No. 34

Family Flour, Extra No. 35 Family Flour, Extra No. 36

Family Flour, Extra No. 37 Family Flour, Extra No. 38

Family Flour, Extra No. 39 Family Flour, Extra No. 40

Family Flour, Extra No. 41 Family Flour, Extra No. 42

Family Flour, Extra No. 43 Family Flour, Extra No. 44

Family Flour, Extra No. 45 Family Flour, Extra No. 46

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**S. BARKER & CO.**  
317 Fourth Street,  
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Are offering the

**BEST BRANDS**

**Prints, Heavy Bleached**

**and Brown Cottons,**

At prices nearly as low as last year.

—ALSO—

**Cloths, Cassimeres, De-**

**mins, Vestings, Jeans,**

**Oottonades,**

And all kinds of

**Goods for Men's Wear.**

Also, a splendid stock of

**Plain and Figured Black Silks;**

**Spring Check Silks;**

**Poplins;**

**Mozambique;**

**Moretz;**

**Tamattues;**

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The citizens of Louisville and its patrons adopt  
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GRATES, SHUTTERS, DOORS, &c., for building  
work. Specimen Books, containing all latest pat-  
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K. Robinson; child of Zachariah Smith; Zeriah,  
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I AM PREPARED TO DO GLAZING IN TIER  
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sufficient guarantee for the future. Orders left  
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HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM FRANCE  
ON DONALD BRANDY  
ALL of which are of the highest quality. All  
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**FINE LIQUORS**  
for fashionable Parties or Bachelors.  
Take pleasure in informing the public that I  
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

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Adjoining the Louisville Journal Office, where per-  
sons may be supplied with the most superior  
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I warrant a Bury Goods to be genuine. I have  
of my signature or every article which I have for  
sale. I will not be satisfied until I have secured  
the full value of my goods. I will not be satisfied  
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THOS. WILLIAMS & CO., GEO. HOBBS  
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North side of Market, bet. Third & Fourth  
Streets.

HAVE PREPARED TO INTRODUCE WATER IN  
ALL Dwellings, Stores, Factories, etc., etc.  
Having had a long experience in the use of  
water, we have a large stock of water, and  
guarantee all of our work to be done in a proper  
manner.

Water Closets, Wash Basins, Bathing  
Rooms, etc., etc., and all kinds of  
plumbing, and all kinds of  
and all kinds of

**JAMES TREASAY**  

  
 SADDLERS, HARNESS, BRIDLES,  
 COLLARS, &c. Wholesale and Retail.  
 CORNER 6TH AND MARKET STS.  
 LOUISVILLE, KY.  
 1874-75

**NOTICE.**  
 WE HAVE SOLD OUR STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES IN THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, ON the south side of Market street, second door above Thos. to North, as his is an old shoe merchant, acquainted with most of our customers, we can better recommend him to the public, we accept of the general and hope the patronage so liberally bestowed on us will be continued with him.  
 mbs:dt  
 OWEN & WOOD

**Dissolution.**  
 THE FIRM OF C. BLANCHARD & SON WAS FORMED BY THE SEVERAL PARTIES HEREIN MENTIONED, BY AGREEMENT, GEORGE BLANCHARD, THE UNDERSIGNED, SURVIVOR OF THE FIRM, HAS BEEN OBLIGED TO DISCONTINUE THE BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND, UNDER THE SIGN OF C. BLANCHARD & SON, AND HAS THEREFORE ASSOCIATED WITH JOHN R. BLANCHARD, LEADERS, JACQUES L. L. L.

**PIUS KATZ, ROLOMAN SADDLER, DRIBED REE**  
 SADDLERY, JOINTS, UPPERS, RATING, &c., CONSECUTORY HANDS IN HIS LINE TO BE HAD BY THE MONTH  
 TAILOR & CO., 301 Main st

**Bradeis & Crawford**  
**Grain Dealers,**  
 HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW WAREHOUSE  
 on the south-west corner of Main and First streets,  
 where they will receive the highest market prices for all kinds  
 of grain, delivered at our store or at any other place  
 pointed out on this notice.  
 J. B. McCLELLAN. W. H. CRAWFORD.

**McCLELLAN & BRO.,**  
 Wholesale Commission Merchants  
 AND DEALERS IN  
 BACON, FLOUR, & CIGARS,  
 And all kinds of Country Produce.  
 218 MAIN STREET,  
 North side, rd and Fourth, Louisville 11

**INDIA RUBBER GOODS.**  
 800  
 GUM BLANKETS ASSORTED  
 20 Gum Blankets, woolen lined,  
 10 " " " " " " " "  
 12 do Leggings,  
 12 do " " " " " "  
 14 do Haversacks,  
 Camp Stools, Bots, &c.,  
 100 dozen Stools, assorted quality;  
 10 do Army Chairs;  
 5 do Folding Cots;  
 10 do " " " " " "  
 10 do " " " " " "  
 Manufactured and sold by wholesale and retail low  
 J. W. WILKINS, JR., No. 75 Fourth Street,  
 just out East door to National Hotel.

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